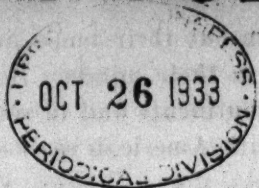


Equal Rights

VOL. XIX, No. 39
FIVE CENTS



SATURDAY
OCTOBER 28, 1933



Mary A. Murray

Chairman of the Industrial Council of the National Woman's Party and long a leader and worker for Equal Rights, Mary A. Murray of New York will preside at the Industrial Luncheon, November 4, which is part of the program of the Biennial Convention of the National Woman's Party in Wilmington, Del.

Equal Rights



OFFICIAL ORGAN
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Edith Houghton Hooker Editor
Emilie A. Doetsch Managing Editor
Dora G. Ogle Business Manager

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

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Annual Dues	\$10.00
Associate Members	\$1.00
Subscribing Members	\$3.00
Founders	\$100.00
Life Members	\$1,000.00
Endowers	\$5,000.00
Sustainers	\$5,000.00

OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 1]
[House Joint Resolution Number 1]

Introduced in the Senate March 10, 1933,
by SENATOR JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Delaware.

Introduced in the House March 9, 1933,
by REPRESENTATIVE LOUIS LUDLOW, Indiana.

Wilmington—Montevideo

THESE two cities—one in North and the other in South America, one the largest city of Delaware and the other the capital and largest city of Uruguay, one on the Delaware and the other on the Plata River, are destined in the next few days to become focal points for Feminists not only of North and South America, but of the whole world.

Our readers should take out their maps and globes and fix the location of these two cities firmly in their minds. Both are on the eastern coastal plains of their respective continents and in somewhat the same relative positions on the North and South American seaboard.

It is not, however, because of geographical similarities, but because both are to be battlegrounds for justice, that of all the cities on earth they should now be uppermost in our minds. On November 4 and 5, the National Woman's Party holds its Biennial Convention in Wilmington. Less than a month later—December 3—the Seventh International Conference of American States opens in Montevideo.

At both conclaves proposals for the removal of political and civil shackles, which now enslave women, will be considered. It is not at all unlikely that deliberations will be followed by actions that will cause succeeding generations to point to these two cities as the places where the human race first began to see the meaning of a genuine brotherhood—one not only transcending race and creed, but sex as well. To Runnymede, Philadelphia and Seneca Falls, links in the slowly-forged chain of human progress, let us hope, will be added Wilmington and Montevideo.

Until now the governments of the world have been and are controlled by men, and to a sorry pass have they brought us. The balance sheet, the stock market, the gold basis, inflation, deflation, and reflation are devices that were originated by men, and are among the chief obsessions of the masculine world at the present moment. And while the bankers and statesmen, the war lords and dictators are intent on the problems of national and international credit and finance, misery, hunger and unemployment stalk the earth.

It is the deep-rooted instinct of the female, whether human or brute, to see that her young are fed, and she will obey this instinct, if necessary, at the risk of her own life. Woman is the conservator of life, the enemy of war, the lover of peace and order, the tender of the hearth, both in its narrow domestic and its wider social implications. Man is the adventurer, the rover, the go-getter. Both sets of characteristics have their value, and in the better types of men and women they are combined—they would be in more individuals were it not that our man-made systems of education still discriminate against girl students. In medicine, in law, engineering, banking, diplomacy and politics, men are preferred. There are more and better schools and colleges open to men than to women. In practically every field it is much easier for a man to get a "break" than a girl.

The chancelleries, ministries, cabinets, congresses and parliaments of the world are therefore without exception man-controlled. The turbulent, aggressive male spirit, glorified and intensified by ruthless disregard of the biological fact that women also are humans and persons, sits in the seats of the mighty. The voice of the women of the world speaking for the children, the hungry, the needy, the oppressed and exploited, is hardly permitted to rise above a whisper. And the irony of it all is that woman who has had little or nothing to do with the framing of our laws, our constitutions and treaties, who is rarely consulted on matters pertaining to the public welfare, who is not found among members of stock exchanges, chambers of commerce and boards of trade, and who is a rara avis even on school boards, and is in no way accountable for the present debacle, is asked to bear the brunt of it. It is not men, either married or single, who are being asked to give up their jobs. It is women, married and single, who are being robbed of them.

But there is Wilmington. And close to that Montevideo. The mistakes of the past should make us more sensible and hopeful of possibilities which the future holds in store when women shall join together in a world solidarity for Equal Rights. For as far as civilization has lagged behind because half the human race has been held in subjection, by that tremendous stride will we be closer to the millenium when woman takes her place at last in the sun beside her brother man.

Not Too Late to Do Your Part

WILMINGTON is ready to receive us. Just one week from today—Saturday, November 4—Florence Bayard Hilles, National Chairman of the National Woman's Party, will call to order what is confidently expected to be the most important congress of women ever held in this country.

At Seneca Falls, in 1848, the great doctrines which are the web and woof of American feminism, the *raison d'être* of the National Woman's Party, were first given concrete expression; at Wilmington, on November 4 and 5, 1933, the ringing challenge of Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony is to be translated into action intended to convert dreams into reality, a "Declaration of Sentiments" into an Equal Rights Amendment.

As Wilmington flings its banners to the breeze and decks itself in the purple, white and gold of the National Woman's Party, there seems to be a feeling, a premonition or portent, of great events lying ahead. The principal city of our second smallest State is out-doing itself in the warmth of the welcome it is preparing for the women of East, West, North and South who by train, airplane, bus, motorcar, are starting on a nation-wide trek to its gates. This is the first time Wilmington has ever been hostess to a national convention. Her officials and citizens, including the Mayor and the Chamber of Commerce, and also the Governor of Delaware, are apparently resolved that so far as in them lies it shall be an unforgettable one.

One theme will tinge and color all the deliberations: Women are being made the victims of the economic crisis. Men took woman's work out of the home, compelling her to follow it into the world of industry, business and the professions. Now on every hand efforts are being made to deprive her of the opportunity to work by dividing up the available jobs among men. No class of women has escaped the baneful effects of this tendency. In the ranks of the National Woman's Party women engaged in every field of endeavor—domestic, industrial, business and professional—are standing side by side to overcome injustice and give to woman her rightful status as the equal of man "in all respects."

It is not too late to take an active part in the coming splendid conclave whose purpose is not only to inspire the Party workers to new and more effective endeavor, but also to dramatize the woman's emancipatory movement to the nation and the world. The greater the attendance, the more the outside world will be impressed with the strength of the movement and the intensity of purpose that

motivates its members. Come to the convention not only to draw fresh inspiration for yourself, but also to make others see the genuineness of your partisanship—to prove that whatever else impends the liberation of half the human race is a matter that demands your utmost loyalty and co-operation.

At the risk of repetition, we remind our readers again that the Governor of the State, C. Douglas Buck, is coming

BE ON TIME!

The Biennial Convention of the National Woman's Party, meeting at the Hotel du Pont in Wilmington, Delaware, will be called to order at 10 o'clock sharp on the morning of Saturday, November 4, by Florence Bayard Hilles, National Chairman.

The Credentials Committee announces that credentials may be secured from 9 to 11 P. M. Friday, November 3, at the Committee's desk in the du Pont Hotel, from 8.30 to 9.45 A. M., Saturday, and thereafter as announced.

from Dover to make the address of welcome at the opening session Saturday at 10 A. M. Greetings are also to be extended by Mayor William Speer of Wilmington, a recognized friend of Equal Rights. Dr. Speer stood for that principle in his election campaign and has appointed outstanding women to positions of influence in the city government. In a letter to Marguerite Dugan Bodziak, Assistant City Solicitor of Wilmington, the Mayor expresses warm interest in the success of the convention. Mrs. Bodziak is Vice-Chairman of the Delaware Branch of the National Woman's Party and National Democratic Vice-Chairman for her State.

At the opening business session, Saturday morning, national officers and chairmen of national committees will present reports. Among these will be the report of Laura Berrien, the National Treasurer; of Edith Houghton Hooker of Maryland, chairman of the Organization Committee; of Alma Lutz of Massachusetts, chairman of the Literature Committee; of A. Marguerite Smith, chairman of the Lucretia Mott Endowment Committee; and of Mrs. Merritt O. Chance of Washington, D. C., chairman of the National Headquarters Committee.

At the business session Saturday afternoon Jane Norman Smith of New York City, chairman of the Committee on Economic Opportunity, will give her report; Maud Younger of California and Anita Pollitzer of South Carolina will speak on the Congressional program of the National Woman's Party; and Burnita Shelton Matthews, who has been in charge of the investigation of State laws as regards

discriminations against women, will address the convention on the status of women.

Florence Bayard Hilles, National Chairman of the Woman's Party, whose home is in Wilmington, heads the committee in charge of arrangements for the convention. Assisting her are Anita Pollitzer who goes to Wilmington from the National Headquarters, and Sara B. Cummings, acting chairman of the Pennsylvania Branch of the Party. Frances Wilson, Denbigh Hall, Wilmington, is head of the Hospitality Committee.

Present policies depriving women of opportunity for self support are to be discussed under three heads—international, national, and local. Genevieve Sheldon, formerly of the Labor Party of Minnesota, is to lead the discussion at the Saturday luncheon at which industrial problems will be considered. Mary A. Murray of New York, National Chairman of the Industrial Council of the Woman's Party, will preside at this luncheon and Dr. Speer will speak. Members of the Industrial Council from different sections of the country will discuss various phases of industrial equality.

Difficulties that women encounter in the teaching profession will be brought to the attention of the convention by Sara B. Cummings, president of the Married Teachers' Association of Philadelphia.

International aspects of these problems will be centered in the leading topic of the banquet the opening night when Dr. Mary Ritter Beard, brilliant and authoritative speaker and writer, will be on the program. Mrs. Hilles will preside. The Honorable Robert H. Richards, Delaware's leading Constitutional lawyer; U. S. Senator John G. Townsend, Jr., who introduced the Equal Rights Amendment in Congress; the Honorable Gail Laughlin, member of the Maine Legislature; Edith Houghton Hooker, Chairman of the Maryland Branch of the Party; Mabel Vernon of Delaware, for years a member of the National Council; and Kathryn Harrington, Executive Secretary of the Bindery Women's Union of New York City, will speak.

Among the lighter, colorful moments that will give members attending this convention relaxation between sessions, will be the musicale arranged in their honor for Sunday afternoon, November 5, when Mr. and Mrs. Pierre du Pont will receive them at their beautiful estate, Longwood. The famous Belgian organist, Firmin Swinin, will play on the wonderful organ at Longwood. The Chamber of Commerce is donating transportation for members of the National Woman's Party to the du Pont estate.

The formal business of the convention

will be closed Sunday morning with the annual election of officers. Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley of Washington will preside over this final session at which time practical plans for action to solve the problems brought up at this convention will be decided upon.

Following this session there will be a

luncheon in the club room of the du Pont Hotel at which Laura M. Berrien will preside. Edwina Austin Avery, Chairman of the Government Workers' Council of the National Woman's Party, will be one of the speakers.

All the sessions of the convention will be held at the du Pont Hotel. Accommo-

dations for Party members may be had there or at the Y. W. C. A. Members coming by rail are reminded that they can reduce expenses by availing themselves of lower-priced week-end tickets. Friends of members are invited to all the sessions, including the banquet Saturday night and the luncheons Saturday and Sunday.

Philadelphia Branch Broadcasts Feminist Catechism

THE Socratic or question-and-answer method of imparting instruction is effectively made use of by the Philadelphia City Branch of the National Woman's Party, of which Sara B. Cummings is president, in the latest bulletin issued to its members. There are ten questions, going to the heart of the Party's aims and purposes, each with a well-thought-out and informative answer. Thinking that other members of the Party, wishing to assure themselves of their own "good standing," might like to try the Philadelphia method of self-questioning, we have decided to print the little Feminist catechism sent to us by our Pennsylvania friends in full:

1. What is the National Woman's Party?

It is a national non-partisan organization working in Congress for the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment, which reads:

"Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

2. What progress was made in the extraordinary session of the Seventy-third Congress (Spring, 1933)?

The Amendment was introduced in both Houses, jointly, by Representative Louis Ludlow of Indiana, and Senator John G. Townsend of Delaware on March 9, 1933.

A hearing on it was held before the Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee May 27, 1933. Philadelphia sent twelve delegates; Pennsylvania, including Philadelphia, twenty-one.

Full accounts of the hearing are given in "Equal Rights," the official organ of the Party, in the issues of June 3 and 10.

3. What is the necessity for the Amendment?

Of the forty-eight States in the Union, forty-six held legislative sessions this year. In some of these, efforts were made to pass discriminating laws against women in regard to their rights as citizens to earn a living, Pennsylvania included. Also, President Roosevelt sent a letter to the governors of thirteen industrial States recommending the minimum wage law for "women and children" (see question 4). The National Woman's Party defeated legislation against married women in our neighboring States, Delaware and Mary-

land, and it also conducted successful campaigns along other lines in various sections of the United States.

4. What are some of the laws discriminating against women?

So-called "Protective Legislation" for women only, that which "protects" women out of their jobs; for example:

a. Minimum-wage legislation which applies to women and children and not to men. Women are thrown out of work because men and boys can undercut the minimum wage.

b. Laws limiting the number of working hours per week for women and not for men. Such "protective" laws "protect" women from being employed. A man may work more hours than a woman and also get paid for overtime; whereas, if a woman works more than the legal number of hours, she not only does not get paid for overtime, but her employer is penalized.

c. Abolition of night work for only women in industry would mean starvation for hundreds of families. Day shifts are filled; they would not assimilate all the women who would be thrown out of work by such legislation. Sentimentality in this connection has to give way to stern necessity. A woman has a right to choose her own way of making a living for herself and her dependents.

d. Dismissal of married women solely on the ground of matrimony. The married woman needs money as well as does the single woman and the married man. Her husband may be ill or unemployed. She may have an old mother or an invalid sister to support. There is no sex in hunger, shelter, or taxes. The average landlord demands his rent on the proper day just as surely from a woman as from a man. A petticoat is no insurance against old age, illness, or misfortune. It would be a fine thing if every woman could stay at home and devote her life to her husband and children. But, unfortunately, this world is not what it ought to be—it is what it is. And as it is, women, married and single, have to live in it and care for their dependents the same as men do. This is the practical viewpoint; the moral is too obvious for comment.

There are many other reasons why the Equal Rights Amendment should become a part of our Constitution, as for instance: to assure equality in control of property, guardianship of children, making of contracts, nationality regulations, etc.

5. Does the National Woman's Party believe in Protective Legislation for all persons?

Absolutely yes, for all "persons"; so that women can contract for their labor on the same basis as men. Besides, men and women alike need protection from unscrupulous employers and unhealthy working conditions.

6. Does not the vote guarantee equality of men and women in business, industry and the professions?

No, the vote did not remove legal inequalities, as instances cited in question 4 show.

7. Would it be just as well, if not better, to work for Equal Rights through individual State legislatures rather than by national amendment?

No, for the following reasons:

1. Equal Rights should be a fundamental government principle.

2. Permanency of the United States Constitution. There is no permanency in State laws, since what one legislature grants, the next may take away.

3. The saving of time, money, energy in removing all inequalities by one amendment instead of by over one thousand separate State bills with often a State-wide referendum.

4. A constitutional amendment would prevent new discriminations against women from being made in the future. The amendment would be a mandate to all States to equalize their laws.

8. Does this mean that all State work should cease?

By no means! Whenever discriminating laws arise, campaigns against them should be waged immediately, so that locally they make no headway. People will become intensely interested in their own State legislation, while, unfortunately, national questions leave them more or less cold.

9. Is the Woman's Party interested in any other Congressional legislation?

Yes, in all legislation that works to the disadvantage of women in paid employment, and that which discriminates against women in other ways; particularly,

a. The Equal Rights Reservation to World Court Adherence by the United States, introduced in Congress March 30, 1933, by Senator Nye of North Dakota.

Resolved, That in the event the United States adheres to the statute of the World Court it shall make the following reservation:

"That the code of law to be ad-

ministered by the World Court shall not contain inequalities based on sex."

- b. The Equal Rights Nationality Bill. This bill would remove all of the remaining discriminations against women from the nationality laws of the United States. In particular, it would permit an American woman to transmit American nationality to her child born abroad in the same way that an American man may now transmit his nationality to his child born abroad.

10. HOW CAN WE HELP?

1. Join and support the National Woman's Party.
2. Work to achieve the object of the Party: "To secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships."
3. Notify the chairman of the Philadelphia City Branch, Sara B. Cummings, 1716 W. Erie Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. (Phone, RADcliffe 5281), of women who you

think would be interested in the cause, residing in any city or town in Pennsylvania or in any other part of the United States. *Every Contact Is Valuable to Expedite Organization!*

4. Follow instructions sent out by Party leaders.
5. Subscribe to EQUAL RIGHTS, the official weekly publication of the National Woman's Party, 19 West Chase Street, Baltimore, Md. Subscription \$2.00 a year.
6. SECURE MEMBERS.

California Is on the Alert

HOW the wind blows, feministically speaking, in various quarters is shown in the following paragraphs from the October *Bulletin* of the Business Women's Legislative Council of California of which Sue Brobst is president:

As a result of the recent ruling of the Board of Education of Los Angeles, two marriages have gone "on the rocks." The husbands and wives were both employed in the school system and, in each case, one of them was a principal. The board decreed that either the teacher partner must take a year's leave of absence or the principal must accept demotion to the rank of a teacher. Thirty-seven couples were affected but two of them saved their positions by quickly obtaining Mexican divorces. The school board refused to recognize these divorces but the County Counsel ruled they were valid.

It has come to the attention of our Council that Los Angeles County has declared itself 100 per cent. co-operative with the N. R. A. and the statement is made that no salaries of the county workers have been reduced. Yet 100 registered nurses, permanently appointed under County Civil Service, have been demoted to status of untrained attendants and receive from \$25 to \$50 per month less salary than heretofore, although their duties and responsibilities remain the same. This county institution accommodates 1,000 patients, 60 per cent. of whom are paying patients.

Most of these demoted nurses are taxpayers, many have families to support, all are loyal citizens and voters. No other salaries were cut. Clerks, chauffeurs and all other employees retain the same status and the same pay.

So this is the "New Deal for Women" as worked out by the County Supervisors! It sounds to us like a "Raw Deal"!

* * * *

Up to date in the various codes adopted (temporarily, at least) there are 64 that announce lower minimum wages for women than men. The administration evidently considers women's work as cheap labor and not worthy of a "fair deal" to say nothing of a new deal!

Men workers now fear more women will be employed than men on account of the lower wage provisions.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has made the definite statement that "equality in industry" is something he "hopes to see achieved." However, he represents thousands of union men and works for their interests. It is gratifying to know his stand for equality but women must continue to fight their own battles.

* * * *

The California State Federation of Labor, at its recent annual conven-

OUR OMNIPRESENT PARTY

The following is taken from "The N. R. A. Gets Into Action," by Fleta Campbell Springer, in Harper's Magazine for October, 1933:

"We seemed to be thinking in circles here, and were in exactly the mood for comedy relief inadvertently afforded by the appearance of Miss Maud Younger of the National Woman's Party at the very moment when an amplifier was being set up presumably for the weakened voice of the Consumer Group about to appear. With the shifting of the amplifier Miss Younger's voice was shifted so that the well-known Woman's Party plea for no exceptions for women seemed to issue from a little Spanish balcony over our heads, then from directly under the press table, then from the audience and now and then surprisingly from the vicinity of Miss Younger herself, like a ventriloquist's act, or as if the omnipresent Woman's Party addressed us from all parts of the room."

tion in Monterey, adopted a resolution (among others) that "seniority rights for State workers be recognized," and urged "creation of a personnel board to hear the defense of workers threatened with discharge for cause." It is hoped they propose to stand by the rights of all State workers, regardless of sex or the marital status!

* * * *

The Woman's Legislative Council of Washington, at its sixteenth annual convention in May, 1933, reaffirmed its stand on Equal Rights for men and women and makes this constructive suggestion to all law-making bodies:

"To create a commission whose duty it shall be to make a survey of industries: (1) set a limit to profits; (2) apportion living wages for the job, not for any sex or class, in due proportion to the service rendered,

and (3) allow no industry to function which cannot meet these terms."

This was thought out and advocated by a group of women months before the N. R. A. began to function—yet how similar! But the N. R. A. codes continue to class women as cheap labor!

* * * *

Sue Brobst, President of our Council, has contributed an article on "Women in Business" to the initial number of the first Japanese paper to be printed in English called "Tia Heiyo" (*The Pacific*). The paper is of an educational nature; 500 copies will go to Japan and many more will be mailed to prominent Japanese in this country.

Alberta Gude Lynch, Acting President, spoke recently on the "Economic Status of Women Under the New Deal" at the first meeting of the season of the Women's Advertising Club of Los Angeles; and also to the B. & P. W. Club of Compton.

Amelia F. Johnson, Attorney, a Director of our Council, talked for the cause of Equal Rights at meetings of the Soroptomists of Long Beach, Calif., and the Santa Monica (Calif.) Bay Club.

Anne F. Leidendeker, another Director, spoke against discriminatory laws for women at the special legislative meeting of the Los Angeles District B. P. W. Clubs, as did also Mrs. Johnson.

Florence M. Fitzgerald, Attorney, President of the National Business and Professional Women's Club of San Diego, writes of their new plan of study and highly recommends it to other clubs. They are seeking to better qualify themselves to vote intelligently and to judge of value received from their tax dollars by a self education in civic and governmental affairs. Speakers have come to them from the city and county offices and commissions and they also plan to invite their State and national representatives.

Augusta Rosenberg, Attorney, legislative chairman of Los Angeles District Business and Professional Clubs, called a special meeting September 29 of interested women, the object being to combat discriminatory legislation. They plan to organize the legislative chairmen of this district into a coherent working unit and to inform women who are not in the professions or in business of the views held by gainfully employed women re-

garding sex discriminations. Mrs. Florence Galentine is president of the district and an active worker and speaker for Equal Rights.

Dr. Von KleinSmid, President of the University of Southern California, brings us cheering news from Europe. As to reports all German women are

to be forced back into the home, he thinks this is largely Hitler's personal idea, and that no such sweeping change will ever come about.

Women of Two Continents Are Looking to Montevideo

OF significance to women the world over but especially to those of North and South America is the Seventh International Conference of American States which will open, December 3, 1933, in Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay.

At this Conference there will be submitted three projects, two to be incorporated in treaties and one embodying a resolution which, if adopted by the Conference and subsequently agreed to by the nations of North and South America, will result in the emancipation of the women of this hemisphere from all political and civil shackles which now bind them, making them before the law the absolute equals of men.

The three projects are being presented to the Conference by the American Institute of International Law. The Institute first laid them before the Subcommittee on Program of the Montevideo Conference, and the Subcommittee in its report recommended that "copies be sent to the Committee on Public International Law of Rio de Janeiro for their information; and also to the governments, members of the Pan American Union for their consideration," and further "recommended that these projects be submitted to the Montevideo Conference, as scientific antecedents on the various topics of the program."

To enable the Montevideo or Seventh International Conference of American States to take up the consideration of the civil and political equality of women with men on this hemisphere, the preceding or Sixth International Conference of American States, which met in 1928 in Habana, Cuba, passed a resolution forming an Inter American Commission of Women, which Commission was to take charge of the "preparation of juridical information and data of any other kind which might be deemed advisable." The resolution also provided that this Commission should be composed of seven women from various countries of America appointed by the Pan American Union, this number to be increased by the Commission itself until every Republic in America had a representative on the Commission.

Miss Doris Stevens is the United States Chairman of this Commission, the chairmen for the other American Republics being:

Argentina, Sra. Ernestina A. López de Nelson; Brazil, Sra. Manuel de Oliveira Lima; Chile, Srta. Aída Parada; Colombia, Sra. María Elena de Hinestrosa; Costa Rica, Sra. Lydia Fernández Jiménez;

nez; Cuba, Sra. Elena Mederos de González; Dominican Republic, Sra. Gloria Moya de Jiménez; Ecuador, Sra. Rosa Huerta de Viteri Lafronte; Guatemala, Sra. Irene de Peyré; Haiti, Mme. Téligny Mathon; Mexico, Sra. Margarita Robles de Mendoza; Nicaragua, Sra. Juanita Molina de Frómen; Panama, Srta. Leda. Clara González; Paraguay, Sra. Carmen G. de Ynsfran; Peru, Srta. Belén de Osma; Salvador, Sra. María Alvarez de Guillén-Rivas; and Venezuela, Sra. Clotilde C. de Arvelo.

Under Miss Stevens' direction a survey of the laws concerning the civil and political position of women in the twenty-one American republics is being made. A large staff of lawyers and research experts have been working upon this report for many months, the staff of lawyers including Laura Berrien, Olive Lacy, Bessie Margolin, Anyda Marchant, Burnita Shelton Matthews and Emma Wold. The research staff is composed of Clara Snell Wolfe, Ann Carter, and Dorothy Stocking.

The subjects of the projected treaties to be considered at Montevideo are "Nationality of Women" and "Equal Rights"; of the projected resolution, "Continuation of the Inter American Commission of Women." We publish the texts of all three in full, as follows:

PROJECT OF TREATY ON NATIONALITY OF WOMEN

The contracting parties agree that from the going into effect of this treaty there shall be no distinction based on sex in their law and practice relating to nationality.

This project was unanimously recommended for adoption by the Seventh International Conference of American States by the Executive Committee of the American Institute of International Law on October 31, 1931, in the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the subject of nationality is on the proposed agenda of the Seventh International Conference of American States, and

WHEREAS, the Governing Board has already at its meeting in Habana on October 31, 1929, declared unanimously its approval of the following draft article on nationality:

"The Contracting Parties agree that from the going into effect of this treaty, there shall be no distinction based on sex in their law and practice relating to nationality";

Now Therefore, Be It Resolved, this 31st day of October, 1931, That the Governing Board of the American Institute of International Law re-

affirm its approval of the article in question, and recommend that it form an article in any convention submitted to the Seventh Conference for adoption, or, if no such convention is submitted, that it form a separate convention to be adopted by that conference.

This Project of Treaty and Article VI of the Project of Declaration (on Nationality) are in conformity.

PROJECT OF TREATY ON EQUAL RIGHTS

This project of treaty was unanimously recommended for adoption by the Seventh International Conference of American States by the Executive Committee of the American Institute of International Law on October 31, 1931, in the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the Governing Board of the American Institute of International Law, in its session at Habana, gave its approval on October 31, 1929, to the following draft convention relating to the equal civil and political rights of men and women:

"The Contracting States agree that upon the ratification of this treaty, men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the territory subject to their respective jurisdiction," and

WHEREAS, the said Governing Board has, at its session of October 31, unanimously reaffirmed its action taken in Habana on October 31, 1929, and

WHEREAS, the Fifth International Conference of American States, held in Chile, in 1923, recommended "That the Governing Board of the Pan American Union include in the program of future conferences, the study of the means of abolishing the constitutional and legal incapacities of women, for the purpose of securing . . . the same civil and political rights for women that are today enjoyed by men";

Now Therefore, Be It Resolved, That the Governing Board of the American Institute of International Law, on the 31st day of October, 1931, recommend the above text as an article in a convention to be adopted by the Seventh International Conference of the American States in the following form:

. . . . "The contracting States agree that upon the ratification of this treaty, men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the territory subject to their respective jurisdiction"

PROJECT OF RESOLUTION recommending the

CONTINUATION OF THE INTER AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Executive Com-

mittee of the American Institute of International Law on October 31, 1931:

A. Resolution Advising the Continuation of the Inter American Commission of Women.

The Governing Board of the American Institute of International Law strongly advises the Governing Board of the Pan American Union to recommend to the Seventh International Conference of American States to continue the Inter American Commission of Women, created by the Sixth Conference, until men and women, throughout all the American republics, shall have Equal Rights.

B. Resolution Creating Sub-Committee on the Governing Board of the American Institute of International Law to Consult with Inter American Commission of Women.

WHEREAS, in view of the present various undertakings to codify international law, questions will arise concerning the status of women, and

WHEREAS, we have available the Inter American Commission of Women, created by resolution of the Sixth International Conference of American States, with which to consult on these matters:

Be It Resolved, That the Governing Board of the American Institute of International Law appoint a sub-committee of its members to consult with the Inter American Commission of Women on all matters affecting the status of women, to the end that proposals or projects offered for action may represent the views of the men and women of the American republics. This sub-committee shall con-

sist of James Brown Scott (U. S. A.), Victor M. Maúrtua (Peru) and Pierre Houdicourt (Haiti).

The Executive Committee of the American Institute of International Law recommended the advisability of continuing the Inter American Commission of Women after having taken into consideration the following circumstances:

1. Five years are insufficient in which to accomplish the gigantic task of compiling complete data for this hemisphere. Only the essential points of the legal position of women could be ascertained and tabulated. There remains to be done the important task of evaluating various other aspects of the relations of men and women.
2. Most of the American States are modifying their laws more frequently than heretofore. It was deemed advisable that the Inter American Commission of Women continue in order that it might act concerning the position of women in a consultative capacity to the governments of the American States on revision of the constitution, codes, laws, whenever the governments should desire their advice. It was also hoped that such consultation and advice would tend toward uniformity in law on certain basic and universally accepted principles. Similar consultation, it will be seen, was provided for in resolution B (above), between the Ameri-

can Institute of International Law and the Commission.

3. Upon adoption of Inter American projects of convention or treaty concerning the rights of women, the cooperation of the Inter American Commission of Women would be of inestimable value to the governments in the matter of ratification.
4. It was felt that the manifold services which this Commission could render in the future could not be fully foreseen. It was felt that through this agency there might be realized new standards of comfort and culture enriching the lives of men and women; greater happiness in the relationship between men and women. The Executive Committee of the American Institute hoped that this hemisphere would maintain and harvest the prestige which the American Continent has attained through the historic and enlightened precedent of establishing this Commission, created as a model for the world.

Therefore, the Executive Committee of the American Institute of International Law recommends that the Seventh International Conference of American States adopt the necessary measures for the continuation of the Inter American Commission of Women and requests that this recommendation be transmitted to the governments, members of the Pan American Union.

American Federation of Labor Fails Women

ON the eve of the adjournment of the Fifty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, George Hall, president of the Minnesota Federation of Labor and the introducer of the Equal Employment Rights for Women resolution, withdrew the resolution, making no explanation whatsoever for his action, thereby killing outright the proposed measure.

The resolution read as follows:

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

WHEREAS, women workers are greatly aroused to the need for immediate action in behalf of justice and equality between men and women workers and for a solidified stand to this end on the part of labor, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor stand for the principle that regulations regarding hours, wages, and other conditions of labor be based on the nature of the work and not on the sex of the worker, in all laws, national, State and local, and in all codes now being drawn for the various industries, to the end that equality of the worker, with no distinction on the ground of sex, be established in law and practice

By Genevieve Sheldon,
Executive Secretary, Minnesota Branch,
National Woman's Party

throughout the United States; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolution be sent to the President of the United States and to General Hugh Johnson, Director of the National Recovery Administration.

The American Federation of Labor is exceedingly desirous of bringing into its fold as many women workers as are interested in trade unionism, but neglects to assure the female counterpart of their organization that they will receive identical pay for identical labor.

The only bright spot in the entire picture is that the American Federation of Labor also failed to pass a minimum wage resolution, drafted to apply only to women and children. At least, they give the women identified with their movement the privilege of bargaining for their own wages. The National Recovery Act, in the majority of its codes, specifically

states equal pay for equal work. Yet organized labor is slow to learn that protective laws for women only, rates of pay and hours of labor that are unequal for men and women, are entirely out of step with the progress of the time.

Personally, I am of the opinion that this quibbling on the part of organized labor will spur women workers on to create for their own protection an organization made up entirely of feminists. Women in men's organizations are constantly being forced, almost without exception, into a position which closely resembles a "back seat." This latest action, or rather lack of action on the part of the American Federation of Labor, demonstrates to the women workers of America, in no uncertain terms, that the only way by which women can ever hope to achieve anything to improve their general position in the work-a-day world is to organize themselves into a strong independent movement and fight for themselves.

Women, the champion hoppers of the world, have hoped all too long that men would see and understand their difficult

problems and step in and give them their just dues. But, unfortunately, no one understands the distressingly trying problems of the nurse, the teacher, the waitress, the cigarmaker, the housemaid, and the other thousands and thousands of women toilers as do women themselves and this is hardly the time for women as a class to be silent.

Because organized labor preferred to pass up this golden opportunity to go on record for this just resolution, *don't neglect yourselves, you sister-workers of the nation, to sign up at least one new member this week for the National Woman's Party*, the only organization in the entire country which stands fairly and squarely for equality for all women.

Press Comment

A Mayor Who Puts Justice First

Richmond
Times-Dispatch,
October 18, 1933.

MAYOR BRIGHT is not in accord with the views of former Alderman Robert L. Figg on the question of employment of married women in the various bureaus and departments of the city government.

Mr. Figg recently conveyed to the Mayor his views on the matter. He suggested that if many women now employed by the city who have husbands also employed, in some instances by the city, were stricken from the pay roll a large number of positions would be opened for unemployed worthy and capable persons. A reply to the former Alderman's note was received yesterday by Mr. Figg, in which Mayor Bright said:

"I appreciate the fine motive that prompts this suggestion. However, I do not find myself in agreement with your thought, and, therefore, cannot make such a recommendation. Many of Richmond's most faithful and efficient employees who have given the best years of their lives to our government, would, under such a recommendation, be forced to sever their connection with the city government.

"I believe in equal opportunity for both men and women in either business or professional life, and that no woman should be penalized or discriminated against solely on the ground of marriage. If we are to remain a free and independent people, we must guarantee to all our citizens the right to shape their lives as they so desire."

Wildwood Engages Girl Lifeguards

The Philadelphia Record,
June 20, 1933.

WILDWOOD, June 19. — And after the lifeguard dragged the 200-pound man back to safety and saw that he was properly revived, she skipped lightly into her beachfront boudoir, rearranged her blonde tresses and put her lipstick on straight.

So may read the story of a seashore rescue here in the near future, for Wildwood will have two girls on its life-saving squad, beginning July 1. Florence Newton, 3501 Shelmire street, Philadelphia, and May Ottey, Ardmore, are the two

members of the weaker sex who have been engaged to save strong men from the clutches of the waves. Mae is 25, has brown eyes, weighs 118 and is five feet three and a half inches tall. Florence is blue-eyed, is 24, weighs 135 and is five feet four and a half inches.

Mayor William H. Bright is proud of Wildwood's newest lifeguards. The Mayor, in boasting of them, cites the fact that President Roosevelt has a lady Cabinet member as well as a lady Ambassador, and that "they are both doing very well indeed."

The girls are part of a beach patrol of 40 members. They are stationed at the Maple avenue beachfront.

New Deal Should Mean Square Deal

New York Times,
June 19, 1933.

WOMEN must prepare themselves to take an important place in the "new deal," the Rev. Francis J. Sexton of Mount St. Andrew's Villa, Ridgewood, N. J., told one hundred members of Court Columbia, Catholic Daughters of America, at their twenty-ninth annual communion breakfast at the Hotel Astor yesterday.

"For many hundreds of years men and women have lived on separate planets, as it were, with men on the best one," he said. "This should not be, for they are component parts of a whole, and unless one co-operates with the other civilization becomes lopsided and fails. So we want you to stand side by side with man now, even though he hasn't treated you fairly in the past, and take your place in society."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

OF EQUAL RIGHTS, published weekly at Baltimore, Md., October 28, 1933.
State of Maryland) ss.
City of Baltimore)

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Dora G. Ogle, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of EQUAL RIGHTS, and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher, National Woman's Party, 144 B. Street N. E., Washington, D. C.

Editor, Edith Houghton Hooker, Upland, Roland Park, Md.

Managing Editor, Emilie A. Doetsch, 14 Merry-mount Road, Baltimore, Md.

Business Manager, Dora G. Ogle, Catonsville, Md.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

Chairman National Council, Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.; Vice-Chairmen, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.; Gail Laughlin, Me.; Anita Pollitzer, S. C.; Secretary, Mrs. Dwight Clark, D. C.; Treasurer, Laura Berrien, D. C.; Congressional Chairman, Maud Younger, Cal.; Parliamentarian, Emma Fox, Mich.; Edith Alinge, N. Y.; Nina E. Allender, D. C.; Mrs. John W. Brannan, N. Y.; Mrs. Merritt O. Chance, D. C.; Mrs. Isaac H. Dixon, Md.; Bertha W. Fowler, Colo.; Elsie Hill, Conn.; Inez Haynes Irwin, N. Y.; Edith Houghton Hooker, Md.; Elizabeth T. Kent, Cal.; Ruth Vander Litt, N. Y.; Alma Lutz, N. D.; Burnita S. Matthews, Miss.; Dora G. Ogle, Md.; Alice Paul, N. J.; Sarah Pell, N. Y.; Elizabeth Selden Rogers, N. Y.; Jane Norman Smith, N. Y.; A. Marguerite Smith, Mass.; Doris Stevens, N. Y.; Mrs. John Jay White, N. Y.; Margaret Whittemore, Cal.; Mrs. Harvey Wiley, D. C.; Mrs. Valantine Winters, Ohio; Maud Younger, Cal.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) There are none.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by her.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from daily publications only.)

DORA G. OGLE,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of October, 1933.

IRVING A. FULLBAUER, N. P.
(My commission expires May 1, 1935.)

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